

## Hess's law

- Hess's Law states that the heat of a whole reaction is equivalent to the sum of its steps.
- For example:  $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$  (pg. 165)

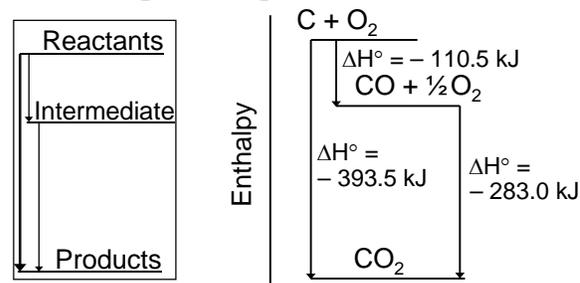
The book tells us that this can occur as 2 steps



- Hess's law allows us to add equations.
- We add all reactants, products, &  $\Delta H^\circ$  values.
- We can also show how these steps add together via an "enthalpy diagram" ...

## Steps in drawing enthalpy diagrams

- Balance the equation(s).
- Sketch a rough draft based on  $\Delta H^\circ$  values.
- Draw the overall chemical reaction as an enthalpy diagram (with the reactants on one line, and the products on the other line).
- Draw a reaction representing the intermediate step by placing the relevant reactants on a line.
- Check arrows: Start: two leading away  
Finish: two pointing to finish  
Intermediate: one to, one away
- Look at equations to help complete balancing (all levels must have the same # of all atoms).
- Add axes and  $\Delta H^\circ$  values.



Note: states such as (s) and (g) have been ignored to reduce clutter on these slides. You should include these in your work.

## Practice Exercise 6 (pg. 167) with Diagram

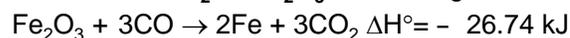
Using example 5.6 as a model, try PE 6.  
Draw the related enthalpy diagram.

## 5.51 (pg. 175)

## 5.52 (pg. 175)

## Hess's law: Example 5.7 (pg. 166)

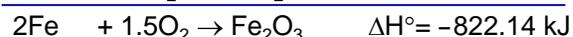
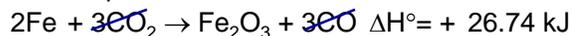
We may need to manipulate equations further:



1: Align equations based on reactants/products.

2: Multiply based on final reaction.

3: Add equations.



Don't forget to add states. Try 5.55, 5.57, 5.58, 5.61 (pg. 175)